The Times

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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEI, L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY APRIL, 19, 1895.

WHAT THE GOODMAN VERDICT HAS DONE

A prominent real-estate dealer here has shown us the following letter which he has received from one of his clients, a sitizen of New York:

New York, April 12, 1816.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the lith instant, and must plead guilty of not having written you for some time. I have not been unmindful, however, of you personally.

of not having with the control of th

life is safe there. Very respectfully, &c.

This real-estate agent, who is entirely reliable, assures us that the New York citizen in question has recently invested. through him, \$60,000 in Virginia real estate, and that he was preparing, before the Goodman verifict, to invest \$300,000 more. The tenor of the above letter would indicate that Virginia will never see the additional \$300,000. There is no "fake" about this matter. It is a bona fide one, that has come along in the due and natural course of business, and our people can judge from it the incalculable harm that is done them by the impression being allowed to go abroad that we are a turbulent, disorderly set of people, who get no value upon human life and pay no attention to enforcing the criminal

It is useless for Colonel Whitehead to get up hand-books about our climate, mineral resources and soil, and for our realestate arents to advertise the advantages of cur lands, if men who commit such crimes as Goodman committed are acquitted by the juries, and, as the New Yorker says, "made a hero of." People with money to invest will shun us as though we were plague-stricken while such crimes as that are allowed to go unpun ighed.

We want to say to this New Yorker, however, that Colonel Parsons' being a northern man had nothing to do with the acquittal of Goodman. Goodman was acquitted through the operation of the change lately made in our criminal laws that allows a man charged with crime to testify in his own behalf. Parsons had written the railroad company a letter which accused Goodman of disgraceful acts. The State was unable to prove the truth of these charges, Goodman, under the changed law, was allowed to tell his own story. He denied the truth of all of Parsons' charges, and thereby necessarily aroused the sympathies of his jury in his behalf. They could not help sympathizing with him for calling a man to account, who, for all that was before them, had most injuriously and unjustifiably attacked him in his tenderest relations. Then Goodman testified that when he did call Parsons to account he believed that Parsons undertook to draw a weapon on him, and that he fired under that belief. Parsons was dead, and could, therefore, give no contradiction to Goodman's version of the case, and that version was necessarily obliged to have a powerful influence upon the minds of the jurors. This is what brought about the acquittal, and Goodman would have been acquitted all the same if it had been a Virginian he killed. The fact that Parsons was a north-

ern man had nothing to do with it. But the case raises a serious question whether the change made in the law that allows an accused person to testify in his own behalf was a wise change.

TELL US SOME MORE.

In its defence of the questionable methods of our party managers, the Dispatch has raised another controversy with The Times by its effort to harness up the Court of Appeals to drag the party chariot out of the slough of trickery and deceit into which it has fallen. We have not sought, nor shall we avoid, any such controversy, no matter what the disclosures We are willing to face the

The Times' relation to the Democratic party of Virginia ought to give it the fullest information concerning whatever relates to the party's management, but in point of fact most important information has been continuously withheld. The Dispatch, however, seems to have the fullest information concerning all party matters, and it was therefore, able to tell us yesterday (what we did not know before) that Judge Cardwell was the most ential supporter that the Walton law had in the House of Delegates. As that how was adopted by the Democratic cau-

cus, and therefore needed no support have, and not another lick will be struck. when it came before the House, we in- If the free silver man will only let us fer, of course, that the Dispatch refers alone, business will take care of itself to his position before the caucus. Since and the country will become prosperous the Dispatch knows what took place in that caucus, will it not go a little further, and tell us how the whole thing was fully ventilated there, and what was conceded there as the alm and purpose of the law? The Dispatch seems to have the means for telling its readers what took place in the caucus, and we can assure it that it has had nothing in a long time that would interest its renders as an account of the proceedings of that

caucus would. But why does the Dispatch hammer so at the Court's announcement that it was ound to presume the Legislature acted in good faith in passing this act? Why does it not rather emphasize to the pcople of Virginia the Court's solemn admonition to them, in the following language, used by 11?

guage, used by it?

The people are with us the source of all honor and power. Their will is expressed by elections by hallot. It is for them to see to it that the agencies employed to collect their will are kept free from all taint of fraud and corruption, and, as far as may be, from the suspicion of it. It is idle to hope for honest officials and honest government as the result of dishonest elections. It would he as well to expect an "evil tree to bring forth good fruit." If fraud is permitted at elections, or if the laws under which elections are held do not make its perpetration both difficult and dangerous, honest men will be excluded from all participation in affairs, while those who have, by corrupt practices, come into power, will not be slow amply to indemnify themselves by peculation for all that their success may have cost.

We ask the Dispatch why, in its opinion,

We ask the Dispatch why, in its opinion, did the Court use this language? It must have known that there was something in our condition calling for the language for it to have said this.

Why does not the Dispatch quote this language, and press it upon the people?

THE ABSURD DISCONTINUANCE OF ELECTRICITY.

Whether true or not, the idea has taken possession of the people of Richmond that the motive controlling in causing a cessation of electric lighting for the streets is an attempt to coerce the erection of an electric-light plant for the city. When our strects are in darkness this is the reason that nine men out of ten will impute the fact to, and it had, therefore, just as well be understood that the issue which the people of Richmond will feel themselves called upon to consider is, whether they are going to be driven into erecting a city plant or whether they are going to reason the matter out, and do that which their judgment shall resolve on after they feel that they fully understand the case.

This is the issue, and it is perfectly safe to predict the resolution of the people will take upon that issue. They are not going to be driven into doing anything. They are going to take their own time in considering whether they will erect an electric plant or not, and they are then going to erect one if they shall determine that it is to their interest to do so, and they are going to refuse to erect one if they determine that it is not to their interest to do so.

They are not going to be hurried out of their proprieties by any little two-penny scare-face like dark streets for a few nights, but they will spend their own money to have their streets lighted by final course they will pursue, and they will settle afterwards with gentlemen who think that a little brief authority entitles them to take such liberties with the people.

This thing is not to be thought of or tolerated for one moment. It is the merest humbuggery and nonsense to say that the city has no money with which to light her streets. She has an abundance, and they must be lighted. The money belongs to the people; they have contributed it; they have a right to have to have their streets lighted with electricity. By common consent electric lighting is equal to an immense addition to the police force.

The sooner this false step is corrected, the better it will be for all parties concerned.

THE DAWNING OF PROSPERITY.

The upward movement in the prices of everything is an infallible indication that, with Congress out of the way, and the free silver agitators temporarily suppressed, confidence is becoming restored and business is about to revive. For some time it was believed that the upward movement in cotton was the result of manipulation by speculators. But the indications are now complete that it is a bona fide opward movement of business Last Monday there was one sale of 5.610 bales of cotton to certain New York cotton spinners at the top price of the market. This was for actual use in making cotton cloths. A great part of the rise has taken place during the Easter holidays, which last in Liverpool for a week, and it is even treely said that as soon as Liverpool took hold again, the substance would all vanish from the boom. But this did not materialize. Liverpoo has met the advance and the spinners there are buying cotton at present prices.

The rise in oll is most astenishing. It is certainly not the result of manipulations nor has there been any diminution of the output of the wells that would seem to justify any such rise. Plainly if is because a more hopeful feeling has taken possession of the minds of men and millions are now getting work who had none six months ago, and who are therefore able to burn oil when they then had to sit in darkness.

But where is the free silver advocate' argument in all this rise of prices and general improvement of things? He told us that the depression was due to a scarcity of money. There has been no increase of money, but everything is looking up. How is he going to account for that? We will account for it for him. The Fifty-third Congress died, God be thanked, and the country saw before it a whole year during which the free silverite would be unable to threaten our standard of value. Men said that they would have a year to operate in during which a dollar would mean the same thing at the end of a transaction that it meant at the beginning of it, and they took heart therefore and set themselves to work. If the free silverite will let them alone now they will make the whole land bloom like a rose. But if he comes along again with his croakings and his threat to cut the standard of value down by a half, they will all go into their holes again to save what they would have a year to operate in during

SUSPEND THAT SEWERAGE IN MAN-CHESTER.

again.

We hear from Manchester that preparations are being made to sewer the city according to the system that was some time since determined on, and that the Manchester office-holders are pressing the matter along in the hope that it will amount to an impediment in the way of uniting the two cities. We hope the people of Manchester will take hold of this matter and stop it right where it is while the committees of the two cities are deliberating upon the terms on which they can be united. The system of sewerage contemplated is a totally insufficient one, that takes off sewage only, as we are informed, and does not drain cellars or take off surface water. If the cities are united, Richmond's admirable system that carries off everything will be applied in Manchester, and the people of Manchester will then enjoy the untold blessings that the people of Richmond now enjoy from a thorough and complete system of sewerage.

But the matter should be suspended, under any view of the case, while the two committees are considering the union. To go on with the sewerage now simply introduces new complications that ought to be avoided. If Manchester has gone this long without sewerage she can surely stand it a month or six weeks more.

The two cities ought to be made one,

A project is on foot to form a new State out of portions of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It is to be called Superior. This brings to the mind of the Baltimore American the fact that no one has suggested recently the old idea of making one State out of Maryland and Delaware and Virginia peninsula. It used to be a favorite subject.

Says the Baltimore American: "General Fitzhugh Lee did not ride up Pensylvania avenue on a white horse for nothing." Of course not. He headed the Virginia contingent at their carnest request, and they are proud of the honor done him by that great throng.

Edison has received an epistle from a Western damsel asking him if he could not invent an electrical contrivance that would enable her to see the face of her future husband, "Which one?" should be the inventor's reply.

A magazine, the first to appear in the West Indies, is to be published soon in the island of Antigua. Its name will be the Carib. There is enough unknown history and romance in the islands of the Spanish Main and the Antilles to make

In reply to the request of a German Francis Joseph of Austria sent the foilowing praiseworthy sentiment: "Take your duties seriously, and require the same of others; but be lenient to ward the failings of your neighbor.

entemplated bringing a criminal libe action against Dr. Lansing, and decided otherwise only at the carnest request of his close friends. The President intends to draw a strict line between the pulpit

ticate the phonograph that every family can have "Trilby" read aloud in its parlor in the course of an evening.

A chronic compromiser will not do for a National Democratic Committee chairman, Senator Murphy to the contrary "Parkhurst has dropped Strong," the

New York papers tell us. Now the Docof reform will his vigils keep,

It is hoped that General Campos will kill all of those Spanish liars before he

If Russia is to upset the peace treaty

The spring poet will certainly have to draw on his imagination this time Germany's embargo on American beet

Now is the season of our discontent with the base-ball umpire.

Failed to Nest Twice. grerum. At ars, the committee fried to gather on Fark avenue between Harrison and Ryland streets, in order to consider what means might be used to abate the missince caused by the big pool of stagnant water in that locality. Messrs, Alien, Bhasks, King and McDowell were the only members of the committee present, it was decided to take the matter up at the next regular meeting of the committee on Monday, And 25th, at 5 P. M., in room No. 5 of the City Hall. Property-owners interested in the matter are requested to be present at the meeting to submit their yiews.

Another attempt to obtain a quorum was made by the same committee last evening at 8 o'clock in the City Hall, when the two ordinances concerning the establishing of underground conduits and regulating the telegraph and telephone service were to be considered. The only members who put in an appearance were

members who put in an appearance wer Messrs, Floomberg, Burton, King and Me Dowelt.

The Fund Still Increasing.

The Fund Still Increasing.

The committee from the Young Men's Christian Association in charge of the canvass for sustaining members are still hard at work, and although there are many obstacles in the way, they have met with a degree of success, and are very much encouraged. Thirteen handred ioliars more are needed for current expenses, and the committees are very auxious that this amount should be raised as soon as persible, in order that plans may be perfected for the work of the oming season. The following names and amounts were secured yesterday:

D. J. Gregory.

\$ 5 Burk's Clothing House.

[10] Dwens & Minor Drug Co.

[11] Jacobus.

[12] Or Henry Freehling.

[13]

Jacobus . Henry Froehling M. Anderson & Brother ttreil, Watkins & Co... Wallerstein & Co... Hunter & Sims

Total.....

Will Piny the Banjo.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

IMPORTANT OPINIONS HANDED DOWN IN THIS TRIBUNAL.

panghorne vs. the Richmond Ballwa Company_National Bank of Virginia

Against Cringas-Other Decisions.

The following are extracts from the opinions handed down in the Supreme

Court of Appeals yesterday: Langhorne, for, &c. vs. Richmond Railway Company et al. Rehearing of a case decided at the March term, 1894, reversing a judgment of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond. The former ruling of this court is reversed, and the judgment of the court below affirmed Opinion by Judge Buchanan, and matters of pleading only, passed upon.

Held 1. The right to crave over of

papers mentioned in a pleading applies as a general rule only to deads and letters of propate and administration and only applies to a deed when the party pleading redes upon the direct and in trussic operation of it. 4 Minor, 1289-1. 2. Grounds of denurrer being mis-joinder of causes of action, of the form of action and of parties). Where two rathroad companies unite or become con-solidated under authority of law, the presumption is, until the contrary ap-pears, that the united or consolidated company has all the powers and priv-ileges, and is subject to all the restric-tions and liabilities of those out of which it is created. The corporation which is tions and liabilities of those out of which it is created. The corporation which is created by such consolidation, or the surviving corporation in cases of merger, is ordinarily deemed the same as each of the corporation, which formed it for the purpose of answering for the liabilities of the old corporation, and may be sued under its new name, or under the name of the surviving company, for their debts, as if no change had been made in the name or in the organization of the original corporations.

nai corporations.

3. Consolidation authorized and made, all rights, property and franchises of the old are conferred upon the new of consolidated company, and subjects it to all the liabilities of the old; and an action at law may be brought against the new for the debts or torts of the old companies. But the plaintiff, though having the right to sue either, has no right so sue both in the same action at law. An action at law being brought against two or more persons, it must appear from the declaration that the contract or tort upon which it is brought is a joint contract or joint tort. In this case, plaintiff having made both the old and new corporations parties to the action, and stated a good cause of action against each, there is a misjoinder of causes of action and stated a good cause of action against each, there is a misjoinder of causes of action and of parties.

Same vs. Richmond City Hailway Company. This case stands exactly on the same footing as the last, and the opinion of the late court, reversing the court below, is sustained.

Held. Statutes allowing amendments are remedial and must be construed liberally, though resting in the sound discretion of the court. If the court consider that substantial justice will be promoted, in case of variance between the evidence and allegations or recitals, by permitting amendments to the pleadings (without prejudice to the opposite party) it may allow such amendments, and sec. 23s of the Code was clearly intended to provide for such cases as this, where the amendment asked for would have put in issue the identity of the old company, which nal corporations.

3. Consolidation authorized and made

for such cases as this, where the amend-ment asked for would have put in issue the identity of the old company, which committed the tort, and the new one, which had become the owner of its rights and franchises; and whether it was responsible as such for the injuries to the ndantity.

plaintiff.

Marshall vs. Palmer. From the Circuit Court of Northumberland county. Affirmed, opinion by Judge Riely.

Held: In ejectment, plaintiff may recover less than he claims in his declaration, but not more than he proves title to in himseif, nor can he, as sole plaintiff, recover the respective interests of his co-tenants. Each must sue for himself, and in his own name. Only such interest may be recovered as each may prove nimself entitled to, and the extent of the interest claimed must be designated and rendered certain; otherwise judgment must be for defendant.

Borst vs. Nelson. From the Circuit

Borst vs. Nelson. From the Circuit Court of Culpeper county. Affirmed; opinion by Judge Harrison.

This case merely involves the question of the weight of conflicting evidence, and the Court here is unable to say the court below reached an erroneous conclusion. National Bank of Virginia vs. Cringa: and als. From the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond. Affirmed; opin ion by Judge Harrison.

the city of Richmond.

On by Judge Harrison.

C. about to form a partnership, borrows money on his own note, with T, his future partner, as endorser. Proceeds placed to Ca credit, which he afterwards checks out and places to the firm's credit, as his individual input. The co-partnership was actually formed a few days later, between C, T, and F, and about a month after B was admitted as a partner, his interest to relate back to the beginning. In about a year T died, and the firm was dissolved. The note was renewed several times, always in the same form, but the proceeds were renewed several times, always in the same form, but the proceeds were subsequently placed to the credit of the firm in the bank's books, and the old note charged up to the account. After dissolution, C sold his interest to F and is for \$1,000 in cash and any interest he might have after the debts were paid. They took possession of the assets, and applied them to the payment of said debts.

debts.

Held. Prior to the actual existence of the partnership C, had no implied power to bind it, nor does an executory contract to form a partnership constitute a partnership in fact. Even if the partnership be existent, a partner has no implied power to bind the firm for his own share of the capital agreed to be subscribed, which power only exists when necessary for the transaction of the partnership business in the ordinary way.

necessary for the transaction of the partnership business in the ordinary way.

2. If credit be given to one member of a known firm, the firm is not liable for the debt, even though the fruits of it go to the benefit of the firm; but, if no partnership was known to exist, or if there were dormant partners, the firm will be liable, for the creditor, in the latter case, has made no election of his debtor. Provided, however, the act done was in the scope of the partners authority, necessary to the conduct of the husiness of the partnership in the ordinary way.

nary way.

2. This being the individual debt of C and T, and not that of the firm of C & T. Section 287 of the Code does not apply to it: partnership assets in Virginia are not impressed with a statutory lien in favor of the individual creditors of the members of the firm. The statute applies members of the firm. The statute applies only to the case of a person trading in his own name, either with the addition of words which indicate that he is an agent or has a partner, but which do not disclose the name of his principal or partner, or else without any such words, and its effect is to make the assets used or acquired in such business liable for the debts of such trader. The court adopts Judge Lamb's opinion as its own.

adopts Judge Lamb's opinion as its own.
Rison, Trustee, vs. Moon, From the
Circuit Court of Fluvanna county. Affirmed. Opinion by Judge Cardwell.
Held, I. Suit having been brought in a
court of equity to enforce mechanics'
liens, and the court having taken jurisdiction of the case, it should proceed to
the determination of all the questions between the parties to the suit according
to their rights and the equities of the
case, although the bill fail to allege a
complete performance of the contract.
2. Where the account filed with a mechanic's lien is substantially correct, and
especially where any inaccuracies or especially where any inaccuracies

especially where any inaccuracies or omissions do not work injury to the owner of the property, it is a sufficient account under the statute. See Taylor vs. Netherwood, decided January, 1896.

3. Either party may withdraw from an agreement to arbitrate, made after a cause of action has arisen, and before

the award has been rendered; and such

the award has been rendered; and such an agreement is no bar to an action or suit, and no foundation for a decree for specific performance, 76 Va., 58.

Beale's Administrator vs. Gordon. From the Circuit Court of Fauquier county. Affirmed, Judge Cardwell delivering the opinion, Judge Keith absent, having decided the case below.

S. Beale, treasurer of Fauquier, executed a dised of trust to Scott to save harmiers the sureties on his official bond, and afterwards was in default in a large amount. Rixey, one of these sureties, was his deputy, and Beale got judgment anists his administrator for about \$4,000 for the benefit of Scott, trustee.

Rixey's administrator claimed that he had paid large sums to the Commonwealth in discharge of fits judgment against Beale and his sureties, and that said payments were a proper offset against Beale's judgment against him. Then other sureties came in, claiming that they had paid large sums also on said judgment against Beale, and that Beale's judgment against Beale, and that Beale's judgment against Rixey should be paid to Scott, trustee, and dedicated to the protection of all the sureties; but if Rixey's administrator were allowed the set-off claimed by him, then the estate of paid to Scott, trustee, and dedicated to the protection of all the sureties; but if Rixey's administrator were allowed the set-off claimed by him, then the estate of Rixey must pro rate with the other sureties according as each had paid. The court below decreed that balance found due by Rixey's estate on Beale's judgment be paid to L. D. Beale, administrator of William Beale, one of the sureties who had made excess of payment as such. Appeal to this court and decree affirmed; 85 Va., 833. Thereupon L. D. Beale, as administrator, filed a bill demanding further contribution from his co-sureties, and amongst them the administrator of Rixey. Bill dismissed as to this defendant as res adjudicata, and appeal to this ant as res adjudicata, and appeal to this

ant as res adjudicata, and appeal to this court.

Held. When a judgment or decree has been rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction in a suit it is a bar to any further action between the same parties upon the same matter of controversy.

The decree is not only final as to the matters actually determined, but as to every matter which the parties might have litigated in the scope of the pleadings. 83 Va., 543; 88 Va., 963; 87 Va., 447; 89 Va., 999-61, &c.

Cochran vs. Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company. From the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, Affirmed. Opinion by Keith, president. The defendant purchased the franchises of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, subject to Irac Aceds of Company, subject to Irac Aceds of

Company, subject to two deeds of trust, and then gave like deeds in favor of its own creditors, and foreclosure of the last deeds ensued. The property was sold for a cash payment sufficient to discharge the principal and interest of the Canal bonds, secured up to the day of sale. Counsel for the canal's trustees having performed additional services, claimed additional compensation, which was just and reasonable. This claim was resisted carnestly by the owners of the fund out of which it was to be paid, and especially by the appellant. Finally, every litigant, except him dropped out, and the court below decreed that the additional fee be paid by the owners of the fund in proportion to their holdings, and Cochran appealed, claim-ing that he was entitled to full interes

terest ofly up to the time that the cash payment was made into the court.

Held: 1. Where a loss has occurred which must fall upon one of two persons, it must be borne by him whose act occasioned it. The appellant, having been the efficient cause of the loss in this case, the loss must fall upon him.

2. The appellant, having become a borrower of the fund pending the litigation, giving his obligation therefor, and depositing the original bonds, of which he positing the original bonds, of which he was the holder, as collateral for its pay ment in the final settlement, this transaction should not be considered a loan, bu as a payment to him, as of its date.

Other proceedings were as follows: Keyser, Simpson & Company, Trustees vs. Guggenheimer & Company. Upon a Petition

used.

Blankenship vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. Writ of error awarded to the judgment of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond.

Maury vs. Commonwealth of Virginia.
Writ of error and supersedeas awarded
to judgment of the Circuit Court of the
city of Richmond.
Flat Top Coal and Coke Association vs.

Bristol Iron and Steel Company, Appeal allowed to decree of the Corporation allowed to decree of the Corporation Court of Bedford City, not to operate as

supersedeas. Western Union Telegraph Company vs Powell. Write of error and supersedeas to judgment of the Law and Equity Court of the city of Richmond. National Bank of Virginia vs. Nolting. Writ of error and supersedeas to judg-ment of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond.

Olinger vs. L. and N. Railroad Company. Appeal rems... Circuit Court of Lee county. Appeal refused to decree of the Imperial Guano Company vs. Marshall Greener. Writ of error refused to udgment of the Corporation Court of

Buffman & Stuttman vs. Dunham and ils. Appeal refused to decree of the forporation Court of the city of Bristol,

Farish, Trustee, vs. Wayman, Furtheir argued by Eppa Hunton, Jr., Esq., for appellant, and J. F. Rixey for appellee, and submitted.

Crews vs. Hatcher. Argued by James P. Harrison, Esq., for appellants, and at bar.

at bar.

This is the fourth time that this case

has come up on appeal.

Non-resident attorneys in attendance:
R. O. Peatross, Esq., of Danville; W. M.
Flannagan, Esq., of Powhatan, and Mr.
Harmanson, of Norfolk. To-day, after case at bar is concluded, Campbell & Company vs. Angus & Com-

BREEDEN, **♦ TALLEY**

Ends Lining Cambric, 32c. per

Turkey-Red Embroidery Cotton, 10c. per dozen. 37½c. Cassimere for 25c. per

10.4 Unbleached Sheeting, 121c. per yard. 10.4 Bleached Sheeting, 15c. per yard.

yard.

37 - inch Half - Wool Dress Goods, 12½c a yard. Silk and Wool Mixed Dress Goods, 25c. Figured China Silks, 23c. per

Bolster Cases, 25c. and 35c. Hemmed Sheets, 45c., 50c. and

Pillow Cases, 10c., 121c. and 17c.

BIG STOCK! LOW PRICES! VARIED ASSORTMENT!

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 50c., 79c., \$1 and \$1.50. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, an ele-

gant assortment, from 3c. to \$6

each. WE CLOSE AT 6 P. M. THE CHENCE MEYER'S Corner Sixth and Broad.

Remnant Days SALE.

Appeal to your self-interest. Every good buyer knows and has seen with what liberal hand we deal away all such wares as we think improper to carry in stock. More than often they would sell as readily at full prices to even the wariest of shoppers, But our system of fair dealing divides profit with the public interest that supports this great house.

The great sale's outlet cannot fail to give buying facilities that do not fall to the lot of smaller dealers. About one-half the best known prices on many a good lot. We only give a few points of interest.

UNDERWEAR.

5 Ladies' Empire Cambric Gowns, sizes
2-14 and 3-15, from \$1.19 to 75c.
7 Ladies' Cambric Gowns, sizes 13 and
14, from \$5 o 39c.
8 Ladies' Empire Gowns, 1-14 and 2-15,
from \$1.75 to \$1.25.
9 Ladies' Cambric Gowns, 2-15, from
\$1.68 to \$1.
2 pair Drawers, wide trimming of open
Hamburgs, from \$1.19 to 75c a pair.
6 Corset Covers, hand-made lace and
fine Hamburg, from \$2.38 to \$1.75.
14 pair Ladies' Michin Drawers, wide
hem and tucks, from 23c to 124cc a
pair. pair.

AMONG THE LINENS.

17 Linen Towels, from 10c to 5c.
11 Large Towels, from 25c to 17c.
5 Remnants of Linen Sheeting, 224 yards wide, 134 to 234-tyard lengths, from \$1.20 to 55c, a yard. French Hand Open Work Towels, from \$3.59 to \$1.50. Stat to \$1.90.

Il Remnants Heavy Twilted Linen Crash, 3-4 to 21-8 yards, for 4c a yard. 16 Dinner Napkins, 5-8 size, from \$1 a dozen to 4c each.

BLACK WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

All are Priestley's: 43-8 yards 46-inch-wide Serge, \$1.50 the 4 yards 40-inch Crepon, \$3 the piece. 83-4 yards 44-inch Crepon, \$3.38 the

piece. 61-8 yards 40-inch Diagonal Camel's-Hair, \$1.75 the piece. 41-4 yards 44-inch Whipcord, \$2.19 the 8 5-8 yards 28-inch Henrietta, \$1.75. Lots more we don't mention.

Silk Gingham, French Gingham, Scotch
and American Gingham Remnants—
lots of them here.

Swivel Silk Gingham Remnants at life,

Zie quality. Scotch Gingham Remnant, Zie, löc. American Bingham Remnants, 61-4c,

Pile value.

New Worsted Dress Goods
REMNANTS ON THE COUNTERS
TO-DAY, HALF AND LESS FOR ANY, SILKS.—About 600 new pieces of Silk have been handled at our silk counter this week. Lots of Remnants have ac-cumulated. A hint of a few: 87-8 yards Black Satin Surah, \$5, \$8.75

value

5 yards Double-Twilled Black Surah,

42.25, \$3,75 value.

5 yards Black Faille, all-silk, \$3.25, \$4.75

value.

6 yards Two-Toned Heliotrope All-Silk
Taffeta, \$1.50, \$4.75 value.

6 S All-Silk Peau de Sole, black and
white stripe, \$2, \$3.50 value.

5 yards Garnet Silk Taffeta, embroidered figures, \$4.25, from \$5.50.

6 vards Black Embroidered India Silk,

\$2.75, from \$3.75.

6 Remnants Kai-Kai Wash Silks, various lengths, lie a yard.

6 Remnants Kai-Kai Wash Silks, various lengths, for a yard.
BOYS SWEATTERS—A few odd sizes nasy-blue and self colors, for SOME ODD SIZES CHILDREN'S GAUZE VESTS, 2c EACH.
SOILED NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, FROM THE WINDOW DISPLAY, 65c FOR THE \$1.50 VALUE.
6 Solied Gents' Night Robes, 35c for 50c value.

value.
9 pair Men's Black Half-Hose, 123-2c quality, 81-3c.
29 dozen Boys' Linen Collars, standing and turn-down, sizes 123-2, 13 and 133-2, pure linen, 3c cach.
One lot of Gents' Lawn Bows, 10 and 15c quality, 5c each. REMNANTS OF RIBBONS, Lots of them here—Black and Colored. Half prices on any—Satin, Fallic and Moire. NEW IDEA PAPER PATTERNS.—What we have on hand before the new lot arrives, 3c each.

Kid Gloves, 2l pair, various qualities, half price.

half price. LININGS.-Any quantity of Remnants

here.
Lining Cambries, various shades and
lengths, 23-4c a yard.
Remnants Hair-Cloth, odd lengths, ic
a yard. Lots of other lining stuff here
at less than half price, to get them

OUT.

BOOKS THAT SHOW HANDLING ARE CALLED REMNANTS. There are lots of them here to-day.

CANDY REMNANT.

Remnants of Chips, 10c a pound, from

20c.
Lemon Drops, 9c. what's left of them.
II FINE CORSETS IN REMNANT
FILE TO-DAY AT HALF PRICE.
DOMESTICS.
Remnants Colored Crepon, 4c a yard.
Remnants Apron Ginghams, 10c quality,

134 Bleached Cotton Remnant at 5c. Remnant Calico at 3c. 134c Percale Remnant, 83-4c. The large Mouquett Carpet on our Cloak-Room floor, used only for a short while, for sale cheap.

The department has been enlarged and we cannot use it. A \$7 genuine Tiplitz Vase is \$2, because of a trifling defect.

Two Vases are 30c each, from Five Bisque Ornaments, 15c each. They have been 5oc.

LOTS OF OTHER ORNAMENTS-IN THE WAY-AT INSIGNIFICANT PRICES.

PRICES.

1 dozen Ten Cups and Saucers, not qui up to standard, are 50x the doze They've been \$1.50.

1 dozen Decorated Dinner Plates, are \$1. from \$2.58.

1 Decorated Tellet Set, 10 pieces, for \$2.75, worth \$5.

7 Larg-Size Water Pitchers, are 9c each, instead of 29c.

One lot Meat Dishes, six months' accumulation, various sizes, your choice at 5c.

1 small lot Individual Vegetable Dishes 1 small lot individual Vegetable Dishes
at 2c.
5 Large-Size Chambers, slightly chipped
50c sort, at 15c.
An accumulation of Pickle Dishes,
worth 15c each at 2c.
A small lot Tooth-Brush Holders will
be sold at 5c each—they re worth 25c.
7 Cuspadores, decorated, 15c each—
they we been 50c.
1 Real Vienna China Dinner Set, 2
pieces short, 100 pieces, magnificently
decorated, \$12.50 set, was \$29.
1 Real Vienna China Tea Set, 1 piece
short, 55 pieces, high-class decoration, was \$9.56. for \$5.
1 Piano Lamp, in the way, silver-finish,
central-draft burner, full extension,
\$2 bern \$7.
11 Hotel Goblets, 2 kinds, to close, 2c
each. Wine Glasses, to close, 1c each

each.

17 Stem Wine Glasses, to close, le each, 6 Herry Bowls, 4 kinds, 25, 35 and 50c sort, to close, 15c each, 4 France Etchings, 14c2, worth 33 each, at 75c. at 75k.

2 Rocking Chairs, slightly scratched,
\$2.50 each, worth \$4.

7 Ladies' Sewing Chairs, slightly damaged, 25c each.

THE COHEN CO.

FRIDAY'S

NO SUCH THING AS BEING OUT OF ANY ARTICLES ADVERTISED. ANY ARTICLES ADVERTISED.

Navy-Blue Broken Rock Crepon, slikmixed, a one-dollar goods, for. Sc. yard.
One and one-half-yard-wide Diagonal
Serge, Navy-Blue and Black, 44c, yard.
Fitty-cent Ali-Wool Serg s, Jet-Black and
Navy-Blue, perfect goods, any quantity,
26c, yard.

Venise Lace Collars, Vandyke point styles, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 kinds. Steach, Euttermilk Soap (not the Cosmo brand), & cake, &c. dozen, Ladies' French Kid Shoes, tull-kid lined, as fine a shoe as four to five dollars will buy. 1,000 Stamped Denim Cushion Covers, any color. Joe ach Covers, any color. Joe cach . Joe .

Others up to.
Figured Crinkle Satine Crepes. 5c. yard.
Yard-Wide Percales, 5.00 yards or more,
every color and nattern .57.8c a yard.
Finest Henrietta Satines, beautiful dress
styles, at
Everybody wants 5-inch-wide Black Satin
Kibbon, 30 yards here for . 2c yard.
No. 22 Double-Faced Black Satin Ribbon.
25c. yard.

HOSE,

that you must come for early—quantities are large, but thousands of people read our advertisements—at 12½, pair Ladies Full-Regular Made 25c Imported Striped Hose, at 25c, pair Ladies Drop-Stitch Lisle-Thread Hose, with black boots, at 10c, pair Children's Seamless Hose, narrow-ribbed, fast black sizes 65 to 8, at 1.0c, pair. Infants' Imported White 25c, Socks, sizes 6 and 652.
Following items on second floor:

6 and 642
Following items on second floor:
Plenty of salespeople we hope, though
elling will be lively.
Alnen Window Shades, mounted on spring
rollers, with every fixture complete, Yard-Wide Fancy Mattings at 5 3-4c, yard Floor Oll-Cloth 16c square Floor Oil-Crancy Mattings at 5.3-4c, yard. Vard-Square Chenille Covers. 21c, each, Cocoa Door Mats, nearly yard long, 38c, Moquette Carpet-Top Hassocks. 39c, 66c, Wood Brussels Carpets. 31c, yard lon Japanese and Jute Rugs, 1 yard wide, 2 yards long. 31.50 each, (Patterns and Quality of Fine Dollar Ones.)

ALL THE ABOVE FOR

FRIDAY'S SALES At MEYER'S.

Cor. Sixth and Broad

Great Ribbon Sale.

None like it ever in the city. We never were so well pleased at any purchase we have ever made as this Kibbon pur-chase, and never were our patrons to pleased at values offered-good reason for

Below we quote a few of the many Below we quote a few of the many attractive prices named for to-morrow:
One lot of Black Double-Faced Heavy Satin Ribbon-No. 5, 81, 7, 10c., 9, 13c.; 12, 15c.; 16, 15c.; 22, 12c.; 20, 23c.; 40, 27c. Finer Quality of same weave in Black-No. 5, 10c.; 7, 12c.; 9, 18c.; 12, 29c.; 16, 24c.; 22, 23c.; 40, 33c.; 60, 38c.; 30, 48c.; also, a complete line of widths and colors in the Finest Double-Faced Satin Ribbon.
One lot of those Fine Taffeta Two-Toned Striped Effects, 41, inches wide, 35c., worth 36c.

Dresden Effects, all colors-No. 40, 55c., worth 38c.; No. 60 at 38c., real value 50c.

Dreaden Effects, an coolers of the coords of

Two-Toned Sailor Band Ribbon, 29c. Black Belting Ribbon, 29c. Fine Quality Belting Ribbon, all colors, 35 and 59c.

One lot of Fancy Plaid, Striped, Checked and Dresden Effects in Ribbons, ranging it, width from 3 to 5 inches many mong the lot worth fully 50 and 62c.—our pick to-morrow, 25c. our pick to-morrow, 25c. CHILDREN'S SAILOR HATS, 6 styles

to pick from .50.
Better grades at .88, 42 and 50c.
Better grades at .88, 42 and 50c.
Better ENGLISH MILAN SAILOR, for children, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.
Boys! Jockey and Eton Caps, in navy cloth, lice; better grades, .5 and 46c.
Yachting Caps, all colors, gilt star and cord on front, lice; other styles, .25, .38, .50 and 60c. cord on from 18c, that system and 62c.
Leather Tam o'Shanter and Jockey
Caps 48c.
Many nobby styles in Children's Tam's
and Napoleon shapes in cloth; also, Straw
Tam o'Shanters.

Corner Fourth and Broad.



Our mammoth stock of Fine and

Medium Freshly Made Shoes and Slip-pers are selling rapidly in the slaughter

we are making in prices for the next few weeks. Come around with the crowd before the winding up of this sale. Our repu-tation for styles, fit and workmanship is widely known, and as we are going to remodel our store we have got to unload lots of these pretty Shoes and Slippers

JACOB MAY & SON, 607 Broad Street.